

Mammals of Seney National Wildlife Refuge (as of 16 August 2011) listed phylogenetically. <sup>1</sup>Region 3 Conservation Priorities (USFWS 2002), <sup>2</sup>Regional Forester Sensitive (USFS 2003), <sup>3</sup>Michigan Special Animal (1999).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Ordinal Abundance: Miscellaneous Literature, Data, etc.	Observed: Anderson (1982) <sup>1</sup>	Habitat(s) <sup>2</sup>
Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Absent?		Deciduous woods near stream or lake, semi open country brushy fenelines, drainage ditches, and swamp borders
Northern Short-tailed Shrew	<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	Abundant	X	Moist environments with extensive herbaceous cover or a thick layer of litter
Masked Shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	Abundant	X	Moist woodlots containing abundant plant cover, thick leaf litter, and decaying logs. Can include overgrown fields, alder thicket, cedar swamps, weedy fencerows, grassy marshes, and sphagnum bogs
Water Shrew <sup>2</sup>	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	Uncommon	X	Sluggish stream, bog or seasonal pond, but optimal habitat is small forest lined stream, with fast flowing water, and plenty of cover provided by undercut banks, jumbled rocks, downed trees, and other debris.
Arctic Shrew	<i>Sorex arcticus</i>	Common	X	Fairly dry fields and forest openings, prefers moist areas adjacent to a lake, bog, swamp, or ditch
Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	Unknown	X	Deciduous woods, coniferous forests, regenerating clear-cuts, grassy fields, swamps, bogs, and floodplains. Most live in boreal habitats with extensive ground cover.
Star-nosed Mole	<i>Condylura cristata</i>	Common	X	Wet saturated soils and frequents the borders of swamps, lakes, streams, or isolated areas of poor drainage.
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Common		Buildings

Northern Bat <sup>2</sup>	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Unknown		Silver maples, hollow green ash, underneath loose bark of dead trees
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Unknown		Any tree with dense shade, seclusion, and clear space below the roost
Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Unknown		Leafy trees (elms, maples) or in conifers
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Unknown		Buildings
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Unknown		Fond of willows, maple or ash
Snowshoe Hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Abundant	X	Heavily forested areas with dense understory. Thrives in coniferous and mixed woods including cedar bogs and spruce swamps.
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>	Common	X	Rolling farmland interspersed with grassy pastures, small woodlots, and brushy fencelines
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Absent?	X	Herbaceous vegetation abounds and potential shelter exists from brush piles, shrubby thickets, or weedy fencerows.
Eastern Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Common	X	Abundant deciduous trees, in extensive forested tracts, dense woodlots, riparian strips Can be stands of walnut, hickory, maple or beech are preferable it may frequent mixed deciduous/coniferous stands.
Fox Squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Rare	Photo taken off Wildlife Drive/M77 fall 2010 by: Conrad Warren Newberry MI 293-1599 conradwarren@att.net	Deciduous trees in areas that lack a well-developed understory. Frequents woodlots, forest-field edges
Red Squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	Abundant	X	Extensive stands of evergreen trees or mixed Coniferous/deciduous woodland
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	Rare		Open areas with short grass
Eastern Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Abundant	X	Open deciduous forests where stumps, logs, rocky outcrops Ultimate habitat beech maple forest
Least Chipmunk	<i>Tamias minimus</i>	Common	X	Boreal forest edge and internal forest clearings.

Northern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Common	X	Mixed forests with mature deciduous and coniferous trees. Also frequents pure stands of either type.
Southern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	Rare		Open deciduous woodlots with few shrubby thickets scattered among mature trees.
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Common	X	Slow-moving streams or lakes bordered by young forests containing aspen, willow, or alder.
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Rare		Buildings, cultivated fields, fencerows, wooded areas (around buildings)
Norway Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Rare		Buildings, cultivated fields.
Woodland Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus gracilis</i>	Abundant	X	Forested habitats, shrubby areas, regenerating clear-cuts, and recent burns.
Red-backed Vole	<i>Myodes gapperi</i>	Common	X	Coniferous forests are preferred, deciduous or mixed coniferous/deciduous woods acceptable with standing water nearby.
White-footed Mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	Uncommon		Deciduous woodlands, where herbaceous cover is moderate and rocks and logs are abundant.
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>	Common	X	Moist, grassy fields and also frequents marshes and bog thick with greases, sedges and rushes.
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Common	X	Slow-moving streams, lakes, ponds, and especially marshes.
Southern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	Uncommon		Old fields, clear-cuts, shrubby locations, and upland woods. Frequents wet forested sites dominated by spruce, cedar, or tamarack, as well as more open sphagnum bogs.
Woodland Jumping Mouse	<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	Uncommon	X	Cool moist forests, with spruce-fir and hemlock hardwood associations but also in pure deciduous stands. Must be littered with rocks, logs, and stumps coated with a lush growth of ferns, grasses, and other.
Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Common	X	Variety of habitats. Fallow fields, woodland edges, shrubby thickets. Abundant in moist sites containing lush growth of grasses and forbs (damp meadows, streamside vegetation, and marsh borders)

Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Common		Deciduous and coniferous woodlands of stands containing pine and hemlock.
Gray Wolf <sup>1,3</sup>	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Uncommon		Diverse habitats.
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Common	X	Prairies, brushy area, wooded edges
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Rare		In wooded swamps and in bottomland forests where woodlands and farmlands are mixed
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Common	X	Open country with reliable cover nearby, frequents forest-field edges, brushy fencelines and wooded borders of streams or lakes.
Black Bear <sup>2</sup>	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Common	X	Dense coniferous or deciduous woods having a thick understory.
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Common	X	In or near wooded areas, often near a stream or pond. More abundant in hardwood stands than coniferous
Mink	<i>Neovison vison</i>	Common	X	Streams, ponds, lakes with at least some brushy or rocky cover.
Least Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Absent?	X	Habitat generalist, old fields, pastures, riparian edges, open woodlots, lesser extent mature forests
Short-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Common		Open forests, riparian woodlands, and shrubby fencerows.
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Uncommon	X	Forest-field edges, brushy fencelines, and wooded areas with shrubby cover
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Common	X	Mix of forests, fields, and wooded ravines.
River Otter <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	Common	X	Clean, moderately deep streams, ponds, lakes.
Badger <sup>2</sup>	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Possible?		Grasslands, open fields, and pastures.
Marten <sup>2</sup>	<i>Martes americana</i>	Uncommon		Closed coniferous woodlands underlain by a lush growth of shrubs and forbs and appears less in mixed stands.

Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Common		Interior of dense coniferous forests. Capable of living in mature deciduous woods.
Canada Lynx <sup>3</sup>	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Unknown		Mature coniferous forests that are strewn with thick litter, ferns, and rotting logs.
Bobcat <sup>2</sup>	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Common		Lies in coniferous and mixed deciduous/coniferous woods. Readily occupies wooded swamps close to riparian forest
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	Abundant	<b>X</b>	Open forest environments interspersed with meadows, woodland clearings or farmland.
Moose <sup>3</sup>	<i>Alces alces</i>	Rare		Boreal forest, particularly early successional stages, dominated by shrubby growth and immature trees. Frequents moist habitats as cedar swamps marshes and alder-willow thickets bordering waterways.

<sup>1</sup>Anderson, S.H. 1982. Effects of the 1976 Seney National Wildlife Refuge wildfire on wildlife and wildlife habitat. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Publication 146.

<sup>2</sup>Habitat information obtained from: Kurta (2001). Mammals of Michigan. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.